Overcoats and Suits.

PARKER, BRIDGET & CO.

Men's and Boys'

MAINTENANCE OF GOLD STANDARD

Development of the Nation's Monetary System.

EXTENDING BANK ISSUES

The opening speech in the debate of the financial bill in the House today was made by Mr. Overstreet of Indiana, who is the

author of the report on the bill. "This country," he said, "presents the anomalous situation of being the absolute and unchallenged leader in almost every field of advanced thought, whether in science or in literature; certainly the most advanced in material development and the control of trade; by far the superior in yet it is the field of greatest controversy upon the subject of standard of values and the proper media of exchange.

"No nation has devoted more time to "No nation has devoted more time to public discussion and legislative consideration of the question of finance than the United States. The past twenty-five years has witnessed the greatest interest in the subject of any similar period in the history of the nation, and during the past four days every possible phase of the subject has been presented. Continued discussion very naturally develops varied proposals for the remedy of actual and fancied evils, and the time seems ripe for an honest and careful effort for the fair solution of the problems, free from unnecessary criticism and attack upon the propositions of others. Every Dollar Sound and Unquestioned

"Notwithstanding the fact that the socalled money question continues in great interest among our people, and notwith-standing there have been occasions when erious doubt clouded the situation and produced grave fears lest the entire fabric of duced grave fears lest the entire fabric of our money system might be seriously shaken, yet it is to the great credit of the government that every dollar of our money in criculation is absolutely sound and un-questioned. Throughout the entire time of troublous discussion and debate, and pe-riods when public confidence had well-nigh disappeared, and paules produced serious dangers, as well as in the periods of great-est prosperity, every dollar of American

disappeared, and panies produced serious dangers, as well as in the periods of greatest prosperity, every dollar of American money has been at a parity with the best dollar in circulation.

"This condition has led many people to the erroneous belief that there was no need for legislation, and that the best that the government could do would be to let the subject alone. Such people are not familiar with the frequent pledges of the government to maintain the parity of our money, declaring by congressional acts the honest purposes of the government to faithfully and surely guarantee the full parity of all money in circulation. The present parity depends entirely upon such declaration and guarantee, but its maintenance and enforcements resis with the judgment or caprice of the Secretary of the Treasury, who, by a single order directing the use of silver in the discharge of our obligations, may completely destroy the parity and fix the standard of the metal so used. It seems far better to attempt a proper regulation of the question by a clear and permanent statute rather than depend upon occasional declarations by the government of its intentions. It is far better to end the matter by a public law which shall be plain and unequivocal, rather than rely upon proposals of what may or shall be done at some fuequivocal, rather than rely upon proposals of what may or shall be done at some future date, or leave so dangerous an option within the control of one man, whether he be President or his financial adviser."

The Legal Tender Quality.

Mr. Overstreet briefly outlined the history of our money, and, after enumerating der quality added no value to money, but made provision whereby might be discharged by the tender of spe-

might be discharged by the tender of specific kinds of money, which, being good, the creditor must accept. This, he sail, was for convenience and to avoid embarrassment which might otherwise be caused by caparicious reditors or which a capricious debtor might cause by making payment in a sort of money which would be inconvenient to the creditor.

"I do not deny," he said, "but that there are those who claim that legal tender adds value, nor that governments have repeatedly undertaken to supply a deficiency in money by giving it the legal tender quality and attempting to force it into circulation. The universal and absolute failure of all such efforts is sufficient evidence that this quality is not a quality of value. There is not a single instance in the history of finance where the legal tender quality not a single instance in the history of finance where the legal tender quality added to a money has enabled it to circulate at a greater value than its instrinste value, where it does not possess equally the piedre and faith of the government for its full redemption. The history of government efforts to force legal tender money into circulation irrespective of its intrinste value and without the government pledge is a record of failure without a single exception. All the various kinds of money in the United States are based upon a common standard of value, in which each can be measured. The present standard of value in this country is gold, and has been so recognized in practice for more than half a century.

**A Common Measure of Value.

A Common Measure of Value.

He said that money was a medium of exent varieties of money there must be a he said, has always been a common meas

when efforts have been made to control by statute in a way different from the methods pursued in common trade that confusion arose. There could be no proper and valid exchange, he said, unless the tool of measurement regulating exchange was equally acceptable to both parties.

He said that while the question of convenience, human needs and desire might enter into the question, the basic principle of exchange was value, and that the standard by which values were measured must itself contain the element of value. Firmness, stability and constancy are characteristics, he said, which any standard must possess to meet the demands of universal, honest trade. The money measure required these qualities, he said, as much as the measures of weight and dimension. As there could be but one standard of measure at a time, there could also be but one standard of value.

He there were two metals used as the

What Determines Value.

"Value," he said, "is determined by such complex relations to each other, influenced by supply and demand, utility, adaptabilhuman desire and other causes with out number, that exchanges of property out number, that exchanges of property can be easily effected only by the common use of a variety of media of exchange, each representing accurately the units of value as measured by the standard into which if can be converted on demand. Voluntary and universal exchange in coppers, nickels, silver and gold, bank notes, greenbacks and certificates mark the true test of a standard into which each can be converted with ease. Law does not create this condition. It merely recognizes it, and operates as a check against disturband operates as a check against disturband or converted with ease. converted with ease. Law does not create this condition. It merely recognizes it, and operates as a check against disturbance. All effort to effect by law a standard through any principle than this has been futile, and the laws of trade and commerce indifferent to statute laws have universally and consistently recognized as the standard that metal the intrinsic value of standard that metal the intrinsic value of which has been most stable and most free from fluctuations. The immutable laws of trade, which control such conditions, suffer no more by a statute than an effort t change the tides by royal edict."

Development of the Gold Standard. Mr. Overstreet traced the development of money standard from the first effort to es

PARKER, BRIDGET & CO.

Men's House Coats.



A Smoking Tacket is a most fitting Christmas present. You may comfort and cheer him with one. And you can buy it here with all the satisfaction that can come to the mind of the one who buys for another's benefit, but coincidently saves his or her money and is assured of having bought well.

At \$4 and \$5 good ones of bright patterns.
At \$6 a splendid line in a great variety.
At \$8, \$10 and \$12, of beautiful double-faced cloths, the outside of which are mostly plain; collar, cuffs and pockets finished with the plaid side.
At \$15, \$18 and \$20, of velvet and finest Matalasse silk, in most sumptuous designs; lined with richest satin.

And higher-priced ones, too, if you say so-that come from over the

Men's Blanket Wraps and Dressing Robes.

A good pair of gift things. Prices begin at \$3.50 and advance to \$25. A surprisingly good and big variety at the in-between prices. The Dressing Robes are of the softest and prettiest eiderdowns. You can't make a mistake by giving him one.

Silk Petticoats.

Plenty of them, and pretty ones, too, and priced right. You wouldn't ask for more, even if you could. What could be nicer as a gift?

At \$7.85, of fine quality Taffeta Silk, worth \$12.
At \$10.75, of finer quality Taffeta Silk, worth \$15.
At \$14.75, of finest quality Taffeta Silk, worth \$29.

Hosiery for Holiday Giving.

The gift may be full of beauty, worth and practicality, and yet cost little. Three pairs of Hose in a box, for instance, at \$1.00, and very good quality, too. Plain Black of Lisle and Cotton or Fancy Effects. Most beautiful showing at this price. Slightly better sorts at 50c. pair, with beauty and variety enough to please all fancies. Some charming and dazzling creations at 75c. and \$1.00. Rich and quieter effects for more subdued tastes at same price. At \$1.50 and \$2.00 Pure Silk Hose. This stock of Hosiery was selected with great care, and it wasn't an easy task to arrive at today's satisfactoriness.

Men's Slippers.

Typical and acceptable gifts since or Over-Slippers were made. Year-long re- coat for minders of the giver, with an invari- your boy able association with warmth and as a content and comfort. And here, as Christmas nowhere else that we know, is slip-per-choosing so easy and pleasur-Think able. No reason why, with a pair again, of Slippers and a House Coat, you then ask can't keep him home at nights. yourself Thank us for the hint.

At \$1.50 Men's Slippers of fine morocco and viel kid in the wanted shades of tan and black. These are chamois lined and hand-sewed. They are neatly trimmed with ma-terial of same; also in boys' sizes.

At \$2 Men's Tan Morocco with patent leather trimmings, in the new opera cut. At \$2.25 Men's High-cut Romeo Slippers of tan and black vict kid; finished with extra

At \$2.50 Men's Genuine Alligator Slippers in the new moose shade. These are very handsome, are lined with kld, and are about as fine a slipper as one would want, making a very choice holiday gift.

PARKER, BRIDGET & CO.

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Beginning Friday, December 15, this store will be open evenings until Christmas.

Holiday Merchandise for the Family.

What can I buy as a present for relative or friend? The question has already been asked a thousand times. Probably the best answer we can give is in the following hints: From first to burth floor our store is eloquent of Christmas. Such a collection of Holiday Merchandise (wearing apparel) to gratify the desires and satisfy almost every want of man, woman and child was never assembled under any other roof in Washington. We will furnish suitable boxes for Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear and other goods whose gift fitness would be enhanced thereby. Any purchase, large or small, will be carefully stored and delivered when it suits you best, up to and including December 24. In buying here you are perfectly safe, as there is absolutely no risk of paying too much or getting unworthy goods. Large, business will be as inseparable from the good buying chances put before you from now till Christmas as are cause and effect, object and shadow, sound and echo. Let this announcement be the medium through which to read the story of where and what to buy that which will be tendered as a gift to father, mother, son, daughter, brother, sister, friend or sweetheart.

Golf Capes at \$10.75. Worth \$15.



The head line is quite sufficient to denote the bargain nature of the offering. We deem it sufficiently important to merit the distinction of first mention. The styles are rich and varied, and such as seldom found at the low price of \$10.75.

Golf Capes at \$14.75. Worth \$20.

Bright and tempting Golf Cape ideas at this price; some of the most favored styles of the season. The materials are mostly original Scotch Shawls in the temptingest color effects. It is useless to attempt descriptions, suffice to say they are the prettiest Capes and biggest bargains of the season; and with us the word "bargain" belongs to the realm of truth and dignity.

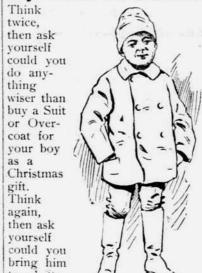
Women's Tailor-made Suits, \$24.85.

Of the finest Cheviots, Homespuns and Venetians, in all the wanted shades. Both Jackets and Skirts lined throughout with best quality Taffeta Silk. These Suits are of such high character and of such commendableness as to be worthy of a place in the most carefully selected wardrobe. A fifty-dollar garment bears no better workmanship, nor possesses more chic, grace and style. A \$35 Tailored Suit, no matter from whence it may come, is no more worthy in any manner than any one of these. Of course, the styles are the very latest. Skirts have the new double-box plait back, and open in front. It is the individuality and the constant painstaking care which we bestow on all our garments that has made possible the phenomenal success of our Women's Ready-towear Department.

The \$6.85 Sale of Silk Waists, with Values from \$12 to \$15.

Many of Washington's best dressed women have shared in this rich Silk Waist offering, and all have declared them the best values it has been their good fortune to find. The choicest silks are represented, those that are in highest favor at all times; Taffetas, Brocades, Fancy Figured effects, Stripes and Plaids. Some are tucked, others plaited, all are made and finished in elaborate style. The cheapest waist in the lot is worth \$12; the best fully \$15. Black Taffetas are also included. This is an ante-holiday offering that should be shared by those who have a giftthought in mind, and, too, by those who would enhance the charm of their own wardrobe with rare beauty and richness.

Boys' Suits and Overcoats. | Holiday Neckwear



to a better store than

this?-where the stock and variety are the largest; where style and quality are assured; where a saving price is all that you pay. Forehanded folks will buy now, as many tempting lots are offered.

Everything and anything the boys need or desire in Furnishings, Hats and Shoes,

for Ladies. Neckwear is beautiful, elegant and useful; therefor pleasant to give and most agreeable to accept. There is exceptional fitness for Christmas gifts in our great and handsome line. Each piece is unmatched in its

Surprisingly rich bits of Neck-wear at 50c. and \$1.00. Two-yard long Chiffon Ties with two rows of plaiting at ends at either price, all shades, including white and black.

At \$1, Ladies' Stocks, of satin, with velvet trimming, beautified with large bow of French organdy.

At \$1.25, Ladies' Silk Tucked Stocks, with liberty silk rosette edged with lace and rib-At \$1.50, Ladies' Fine Quality Satin Stocks, with turn-over collar of platted chiffon; richly embellished with resette of liberty slik, edged with platted chiffon.

A beautiful line of Ladies' Twoyard long Corded Silk Imperials, richly hemstitched and finished on edge with delicate colors of Taffeta Silk; the price, \$2.50, worth \$3.50.

Extra Fine Lace Stoll Ties at 75c.; delicately rich and inviting. Finer sorts at \$1.50; these of pure cortion net, with real lace ends. Real value, \$2.00.

Every latest Neckwear idea will here be found.

Muslin Underwear of All Sorts.

That is, all good sorts from the American machine-made garment, at \$1.00, to the ideal hand-made French creation, at several dollars. Dainty Undermuslins are dear to every woman's heart; thus a gift of this sort must be highly appreciated. Type will not permit in painting the true daintiness to be found in our various lines of Muslin Underwear. Prices in all instances are interesting, for they are as low as have ever been put on goods of equal goodness. We emphasize "equal good-ness"—for it's the quality—for price -that counts in true economy.



Handkerchiefs as Christmas Gifts. 25c., 35c., 50c. and Higher.

It is not generally known that we carry Ladies' Handkerchiefs. Those favored with the information tell us that for "beauty and quality for price" our stock has no peer in Washington. Wise handkerchief buyers will buy here. Surprisingly good sorts in fine embroidered and hemstitched effects at 25c. More elaborate and a bit finer at 35c. and

Our stock of new fancy embroidered and lace-trimmed, including hemstitched edges in the most beautiful designs, at 50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25 and upward. There is not a mite of cotton in any handkerchief we

Men's Handkerchiefs

From 121/2c. to \$2.00 apiece for the extra large all-silk ones. Very fine all linen at 25c., 35c. and 5oc.

Tea Gowns, Wrappers and Dressing Sacques

Are among the most important of gift things for milady. With this fact in mind we have made large and elaborate preparations in these lines. The most exquisite Tea Gown we show is of fine Jap Silk, in a rich shade of lavender. The entire gown from the body down is accordion plaited. The waist and sleeves are alternated with lace insertion and fine tucks. Collar and cuffs also finished with fine lace-\$38.50.

Tea Gowns of fine all-wool Cashmere, from \$6.75 up to \$25; all colors.

Eiderdown Lounging Gowns, trimmed with satin ribbon, at \$16.50 to \$24.50. Dressing Sacques range in price from \$6.75 for fine flannel up \$14.75 for finest French flannel, trimmed with lace.

Men's Fancy Vests.

Ah! mayhap here you best strike his fancy, for a Vest of colors-as a gladdens the eye of all young men. Washington.

The lowest priced is \$4, but beauties; then \$4.50, \$5, \$6, \$7, and, of course, higher the price not necessarily the prettier, but the better, to be sure.

Umbrellas for Everybody Elegant for Christmas Gift. Our lines



the substantial ones at 98c. to the elaborate sterling silver affairs at \$15.00.

We show a splendid line of Ladies' Umbrellas at \$1.48. A score or more handle designs; covering of good grade silk gloria. Another special line at \$1.98. This stock was espenecktie, appeals to the taste and cially selected for the present giving season, and none, no matter how rich We're proud of our showing, and the design, are exorbitantly priced. justly so, too, as its equal is not in A special item in Men's Umbrellas

PARKER, BRIDGET & CO.

Best of all, as a gift, is an Overcoat or a Suit of Clothes. Be it for the senior or junior member of the family or both. The recipients will bless the common-sense thoughtfulness that suggested them. Here, of course, at all prices-as this is first

Men's Christmas Neck-

them be lacking in taste and neatness, and the tailor's art fails; with wear is most essential. Therefore an important mission for us to collect the best Neckwear from all the world. This we have done, and continue to do with eminent and growing success.

At 50c., most superb assortment of Pull sine English Squares, Imperials, Four-in hands, Pulls, Texas and Prince of Wales, Many are worth \$1. Better and higher piteed also, Ferrin's Dogskin Gloves at \$1 a pair. Others up to \$3. Fine showing of Fancy tolored Shirts at \$1. Manhintons at \$1.50 and \$2. Best \$1 White Shirt in the city.

Suspenders—all sorts, from the best at 50c, to the best at the highest priced.

Full Dress Protectors, \$1 to \$3. Hoslery, 12\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. 18 to \$1.50. Mufflers, \$1.50 to \$5. Night Shirts and Pajanns. Very good sorts at \$1. others higher and lower. Everything suitably boxed for presentation.

Mackintoshes for

Men and Women.

What's a more sensible or serviceable gift; and do you think you could give him or her anything

end at \$35.00. The price and style range is great. Every sort of Mackintosh is here, from the feathery weight one to the extra heavy, double-breasted affair. Try him on a gift of this sort. If he differs with you, let him exchange it for another

Prices on Women's Mackintoshes begin at \$5 and advance to \$25.

At 48c. Special lot of Ladies' Solid Leather

At 75c, and \$1—Special lot of Ladies' Grain eather Pocket Books, in assorted colors, with Leather Pocket Books, in assorted colors, with more claborate trimmings in Sterling Silver. At \$2, \$2.50 and \$3. We offer one of the finest and best quality assortments in choice skins and fine shade coloring, in Seal, Alli-gator, Morkey and Calf; better could not be bought at twice the nelse.

PARKER. Head-to-Foot Outfitters.

where the attempt to maintain a double standard has been abandoned after a pro-longed trial. He recounted the efforts made to main-

tain parity between gold and silver by government guarantee and the exchange of gold for minor coin at par. The strugcle of the government to maintain the ble standard by law, he said, continued for more than sixty years. The shifting ratio between the two metals was met by changes in statutes, and the universal ex-perience in business transactions marked the withdrawal from circulation of one coin or the other, according to which mig'it for a time possess a greater value.

Gold Recognized as the Standard.

The debate in Congress just prior to the passage of the act of February 21, 1853, he said, marked a change sentiment against the further effort to maintain a double standard. It was to maintain a double standard. It was claimed that in practice gold was the standard of value and that it was the purpose of the government to accept the gold standard. While no statute was made to this end, he said, gold was recognized by the laws of trade as a basis of value, and for twenty years the question of coinage commanded but little attention. The issuance of greenbacks and the resumption of specie payments in 1879, with the pledge of the government to pay its demand notes and obligations in coin, he said, was the dawn of a new day in American finance. The redemption in coin nearked the resurrection of government credit from the abyss into which it had fallen, and the only coin in circulation in '39, when this act to strengthen the public credit was adopted, was gold coin. The subsequent provision for the redemption of demand notes and the universal policy of the government can be seen to the policy of the government can be seen the control of the government can be seen the standard of the seen the seen the control of the government can be seen that the control of the government can be seen that the control of the government can be seen that the control of the government can be seen that the control of the government can be seen that the control of the government can be seen that the control of the government can be seen that the control of the government can be seen that the control of the government can be seen that the control of the government can be seen that the control of the government can be seen that the control of the government can be seen that the control of the government can be seen that the control of the government can be seen that the control of the gove provision for the recomption of demand notes and the universal policy of the gov-ernment to make redemptions in the best coin known at the time of redemption, he said, demonstrated beyond doubt that the pledge of the government had been faith-

Refunding the Debt.

"It was but a short step in principle as well as 'n time," he said, "to the provision in the act of July 14, 1870, 'to authorize the refunding of the national debt,' which made the boads of that issue 'redeemabl in coin at the present standard of value money standard from the first effort to establish it in this country, made by the congress of the confederation in 1786, based on the "Spanish milled dollar," and the attempt at a double standard of silver and gold at a 15 to 1 ratio in 1792, through the efforts to maintain a double standard by increasing the ratio to 16 to 1, with the hope of finding a point where parity could be maintained, up to the present time,

December 19 following was favorably ported. From the date of its prepara-on in all of its forms and throughout its discussion, covering several sessions, the provisions before mentioned remained inict. Not only that, but these two provis lar, ever contained in the bill, either as it was originally drawn and throughout its entire consideration. The old standard silver dollar was never mentioned in the bill. The bill became a law February 12, 1873. For more than a quarter of a century preceding that date the commercial world had treated gold as the standard of measurement of value. The act of 1873 as merely the policy and practice of our people crystallized into statute law. The change from the unwritten to the written law was simple and unattended by the slightest disturbance in trade."

The Fight for Free Coinage.

Mr. Overstreet said that had there been no further legislation than this there would not be the least doubt as to the money standard of the United States, the law of 1873 having clearly adopted the gold dollar as the standard. He said that this law was in effect today, but that subselaw was in effect today, but that subsequent acts were vague on the subject of standard. Subsequent legislation for the coinage of silver dollars and the issuance of notes against silver purchase, he said, had been a great burden to the government and made doubtful the strength and stability of the standard. The fall in the price of silver gave courage to the advocates of cheap money and led to the struggle for reopening of the mints for the free coinage of silver.

The speaker recounted the struggles over the coinage question up to the present time and the difficulties that have been encountered by the treasury on account of the breed with the coinage and the difficulties that have been encountered by the treasury on account of

time and the difficulties that have been encountered by the treasury on account of the burden of silver, and urged the importance of immediate action to place beyond all possible doubt the standard of value in the gold coin. The present conditions, he said, are most favorable and the time most opportune for an unequivocal adoption of the gold standard. Prior to 1808, he said, the gold standard had been adopted by thirteen of the leading nations of the world, and since then by four, and in addition to this, ten nations had suspended the coinage of silver on private account, thus effectually, though not absolutely, fixing their status of gold standard countries.

In Accord With Leading Nations.

said, "is in perfect accord with the movement of the leading nations of the world, and in perfect harmony with the policy of our government throughout its history. To dispel all lingering doubt in the minds of dispel all lingering doubt in the minds of the public and to give clear expression to the nation's purpose relative to its mon-etary standard is the object of the legisla-tion proposed in this bill. When the stand-ard shall be firmly established and all doubt of its stability removed the parity of all our money will be fully recognized, and the kind of money in which payment shall be made will rarely, if ever, be the subject of dispute."

He said that the rank development of

of dispute."

He said that the rapid development of American trade was bringing American people in closer relation with the nations of the world and rendering imperative a stable standard of value. Recent events have opened new fields to American statesmanship, new channels to American trade and enterprise, and the standard of money value needed to be stable. The great prosperity of the country, abundant revenues, bountiful harvests, large employment of labor, the ability of the government to meet extraordinary drains upon its treasury and all ability of the government to meet extraordinary drains upon its treasury and all else in our present condition rendered this an opportune time for the legislation required. The product of the gold mines of the United States in 1898, he said, was the greatest in the history of the world, and that, notwithstanding the fluctuation in the product of sliver, the valuation of silver pronounced had uniformly tended downward.

Legislation to Maintain Standard. He expressed the opinion that under these conditions the United States should

adopt the gold standard by definite legislation without even as much friction as resulted from the resumption of specie payments. It was not enough, he said, to merely adopt the standard, but provisions merely adopt the standard, but provisions to maintain the standard by ability on the part of the government to meet demands for gold redemption should be made. The direction by law of redemptions in gold was in harmony with the practice and policy of the government. He said that there was now no specific law authorizing any particular sum to be held for redemption purposes, and that the practice of maintaining a reserve should be put into the form of law.

provision in this bill for a reserve The provision in this bill for a reserve fund of 25 per cent of the outstanding notes. he thought, would meet the requirements. In the absence of a law providing for the protection of the gold reserve this reserve was almost subject to encroachment. He said that if the absolute and unquestioned parity of all our money was to be maintained, proper provision must be made for their interchangeability. He said

that many people have doubts as to the ability of the government to meet all demands for excharge of money into gold, but he believed that these apprehensions were unwarranted, and it was certain that the only way to maintein a parity was to have the money interchangeable.

Silver Exchangeable for Gold. The apprehension was with reference to the interchangeability of silver dollars with

gold, and this only emphasized the embarrassment to the government of coining a vast number of silver dollars; but, as matter of fact, the parity of value of the matter of fact, the parity of value of the silver dollar with other money depends upon the piedge of the government to maintain it, which pledge implies interchangeability. The only sensible and scientific way to make absolute provident for the parity, he said, was to provide that the silver dollar should be interchangeable with gold. If the gold is no better than the silver dollar should be interchangeable with gold. If the gold is no better than the silver dol-lar, he asked, how can this be more comlar, he asked, how can this be more completely demonstrated than by full exchange? Under the provisions of this measure, Az said, the large silver certificates could be broken up into small notes to be used in daily transactions. This would scatter the silver in a way to make it practicable for it to be brought togethe in great volume for expenses. in great volume for exchange at government counters. He said that on September 3 1899, there were in round numbers \$405,000 1839, there were in round numbers \$400,000, 000 in silver certificates and \$85,000,000 in silver dollars. Of this there was abou \$80,000,000 in silver dollars in actual circula

By the withdrawal from circulation of all ne, two and five-dollar greenbacks and treasury notes and reissuing the same in arger denomination, the place of the small notes to be taken by silver certificates and nominal use of silver to meet the business demands of the country. The silver certificate rather than the silver dollar would meet the convenience of the people. He said that the two provisions, the one through the medium of small denomination silver certificates, would probably avoid all possible danger of considerable amounts being presented at the government counter for exchange. He said the growth of our business made a large demand for subsidiary coin, which it was important should be met.

The Banking Law.

security had been recommended by four Presidents and five Secretaries of the Treasury, and many bills with that object in view had been introduced in Congress. The only objection advanced, he said, aside from that of demagoguish attack on banks, was that it permits too large an increase of the volume of circulation and threatens inflation.

He did not consider this danger as real. He did not consider this danger as real. Business could easily absorb the possible increase and the currency would be just as safe up to the par value as at 90 per cent. He said that the repeal of the tax on national bank notes and the substitution of a tax on bank franchises was proposed in a spirit of fairness, in that it would equalize the taxation among the banks so as to make the larger banks pay their full share. The provision for the organization of national banks with small capital, he explained, would meet the needs of small communities in country districts and prevent scarcity of money in such places when needed.

Need for the Law In conclusion he said: "The advocates of

currency reform firmly declare that the financial operations of the government are financial operations of the government upon the gold standard, but that the hon-ort fears engendered by doubtful legislation upon the gold standard, but that the honest fears engendered by doubtful legislation relative to silver coinage and the persistent attack upon the standard of value fully justify the legislation asked for. To firmly fix the gold standard in unequivocal terms, made fully operative by all proper safeguards, is the central idea of the law proposed.

* The supporters of the proposition are not confined to the republican party nor to the so-called money centers. Democrats of courage and conviction have nobly dared to break from party lines and suffer unfinchingly the sting of the party whip in honest and patriotic effort to uphold the integrity of national credit and to secure a foundation for the vast and expanding business of our people. * While the question is economic and should be separated from partisan debate, yet the republican party will not attempt to escape from responsibility for the legislation, believing that it is wise for the country and safe for the people and in perfect harmony with the institutions of the nation."

Unhers' Association. Through the efforts of Rev. Dr. Miller,

pastor of the Garden Memorial Presbyterian for exchange. He said the growth of our business made a large demand for subsidiary coin, which it was important should be met.

The Banking Law.

He said that the present measure made no change in the general banking laws. The proposition to allow banks to issue circulation to the par value of bonds deposited for militon Robinson and Clarence Snell.

OFFICERS UNDER CHARGES.

First Session of Trial Court in New Hendquarters.

trial court in the new headquarters of the police department was held by Trial Officer Pugh Saturday. Six cases were reported for trial, but one case, that of Policeman taken from the docket because the officer tendered his resignation.

It was alleged against Policeman C. O. Turner of the sixth precinct that the morning of November 24 he entered the Slater House, at 2d and B streets, and remained

ing a statement."

His statement was that it was a cold morning and he entered the dairy to get a

and he efficient the dary to get a cup of coffee.

Being under the influence of liquor while on duty was the charge against Policeman Hugh Mitchell of the eighth precinct. Sergt. Slattery said the accused policeman is an excellent officer.

excellent officer.

Lieut. Kenney gave similar testimony, and also said that Mitchell is one of the best patrolmen in his precinct.

Officer Mitchell testified that he had been on the police force about eight years and this is the first time he has ever been on charges. He told of taking milk and whisky before leaving home. He had been feeling ill.

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Pa. Ave. and Ninth St.

The first regular session of the police W. H. Heard of the sixth precinct, was

ing of November 24 he entered the Slater House, at 2d and B streets, and remained forty minutes.

Sergt. Robertson testified that he saw Policeman Turner enter the hotel a few minutes after 3 o'clock on the morning mentioned. Forty minutes later he saw Turner come out of the alley in the rear of the Slater House.

The officer denied the testimony of Sergt. Robertson. He said he was not in the Slater House at the time mentioned. He also denied that there is any probable way of getting out at the rear of the Slater House premises. Other witnesses also gave testimony.

Remaining in a milk dairy at 1st and H streets for a period of twenty-five minutes was the charge against Policeman S. S. Fraser of the sixth precinct. Sergt. Robertson reported him.

"Til enter a plea of guilty," remarked the accused officer, with the problem.

"I'll enter a pies of guilty," remarked the accused officer, "with the privilege of mak-

ing ill.

Policeman Otto Sontag of the fourth precinct was called upon to explain a charge
of alleged failure to report a fire. Another
case heard was that of Policeman Z. H.
Hawkins. The charge against him was
that he got into a hack and remained several minutes while on duty.

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